

Southern Standard.

W. D. CHAPMAN, Publisher and Proprietor.
J. R. SMITH, Editor.
Address:—The power not delegated to the United States by the Constitution, nor prohibited to the States, is reserved to the States respectively, or to the people.—Federal Constitution.

COLUMBUS:

Saturday, May 3, 1851.

TO SUBSCRIBERS.

Our friends, at a distance must remember, we forward no paper without the money accompanying the order. Our friends at a distance must remember this rule.

TO PROFESSIONAL MEN AND MERCHANTS.—The Standard is a good medium through which to circulate advertisements. We are prepared to do work in a superior style, and we can accommodate a limited number of advertising friends. Those who desire our services can find ready attention and prompt compliance with their commands by application at this office.

SOUTHERN RIGHTS SPEAKERS FOR THE DISTRICTS.
The following speakers were appointed by the State Southern Rights Meeting, held during the extra session, to address the people of their respective districts upon the Southern question.

FIRST DISTRICT.—Roger Barton, J. W. Matthews, T. J. Ward, John W. Thompson, Thos. Williams, R. O. Beane, J. C. Thompson, and J. F. Cushman.

SECOND DISTRICT.—Wm. S. Barry, Reuben Davis, Gen. E. L. Ayce, Wm. L. Harris, G. F. Neil, and T. N. Ward.

THIRD DISTRICT.—J. W. Thompson, O. R. Singleton, C. R. Clifton, E. C. Wilkinson, and J. L. Pettig.

FOURTH DISTRICT.—Henry Munger, J. J. McRae, T. Jones, Stewart, Hiram Cassidy, Henry Sturges, and P. W. Harris.

THE SECRETARIES OF THE VARIOUS STATE RIGHTS ASSOCIATIONS throughout the State are requested to forward the proceedings of their Associations to the "Southern Standard" for publication. It is intended to make the Standard a record of the progress of the Southern State Rights party in Mississippi.

TO THE EDITORS OF THE PRESS.—We call the attention of our readers to this, and oblige us.

TO THE EDITORS OF THE PRESS.—We have received the first number of the *Mississippi Palladium*, published at Holly Springs, and edited by Henry Smith. It is devoted to the maintenance of the rights of the South—and like the Standard, it is for fighting the battle in the Union. Success to its conductors.

TO THE EDITORS OF THE PRESS.—We are pleased to see that Col. Featherston is availing himself of every occasion afforded him to expose the enormity of the late action of Congress. He recently delivered a speech at Pontotoc; the Sovereign speaks very flatteringly of it.

TO THE EDITORS OF THE PRESS.—The county of Chickasaw has voted to subscribe \$150,000 for stock in the Mobile and Ohio rail road, provided it runs within ten miles of Houston.

TO THE EDITORS OF THE PRESS.—On Monday next an election is to be held in this county to ascertain whether Lowndes shall subscribe \$100,000 for stock.

TO THE EDITORS OF THE PRESS.—J. F. Toland, the man convicted at the last term of the Monroe county Court, of participating in the murder that occurred in this county five or six years since, will be executed at Aberdeen, Monroe county, the place where he was tried, on the 6th of next June. Application was made for a new trial, but we are not in possession of any information as yet, whether it will be granted.

THE QUICKEST TRIP ACROSS THE ATLANTIC.—The Pacific, one of the Collins' line of steamers, which arrived at New York on the 19th instant, made the run in nine days and twenty hours, or allowing five hours for difference of latitude, in ten days and one hour—which is the quickest trip ever made across the Atlantic. The same vessel made the run in September last in ten days, four hours and forty-five minutes.

THE NEW COTTON FACTORY AT AUTAUGAVILLE.—The Alabama river, says the Mobile Tribune, is now in full operation, and turning out excellent fabrics and yarns. Mr. George G. Henry is agent for the company, and has now on sale unbleached shirtings of superior quality and a full assortment of yarns. The Alabama, Georgia and Virginia mills now supply the bulk of negro snarblers and unbleached cotton goods required for the planting States. It will not be long before bleached goods will also be made to a large extent. These facts show that the South is gradually freeing herself from Northern bondage.

AGITATION.—The Atlas states that at an anti-fugitive slave law meeting held at Chelsea, Massachusetts, on last day evening, the following resolution was passed, in reference to the Fugitive Slave Law:

"Resolved, That we pledge ourselves individually and collectively to pray it down, to talk it down, to act it down, to live it down, to vote it down."

This resolve presumes upon the efficacy of the prayers which are to be offered in accordance with it; but the law is to come down, whether those prayers are answered or not. A negro preacher is said once to have announced to his hearers that on the next Sabbath he should preach again, by the leave of providence; but on the Sabbath after, he should preach whether or no.

A veteran of the Press has fallen.

It is with pain we announce the death of HENRY VAN PELT—he died on the 28th, at Memphis, Tenn. Mr. Van Pelt has been connected with the press in Tennessee, about 30 years. He was an able and vigorous writer, and a gentleman who commanded as much respect for his opinions, and as much esteem for his amiable and social qualities, as any one in the State. About twelve years since it was our fortune to make his acquaintance, and spend in his society many agreeable hours. The South has lost in Mr. Van Pelt, an ardent and able defender, society a most worthy man, and the Press of Tennessee one of its brightest ornaments.

That Roman Faith.
Speaking of Compromises, reminds us that the Union party is very successful, for we do not now remember an instance since the passage of the late compromise bills, that the Union party has failed to succeed in electing their senators, when they presented one. It is true Tom Benton was defeated, but the man elected in his place is a Union man. Wade of Ohio is a Union man; Fish of N. York is a Union man, and so is Seward; Sumner of Massachusetts is a Union man and U. S. Senator for the next six years. There are three Union men just elected to the Senate, Wade, Fish and Sumner—beautiful trio, truly.

Our Union friends hereabouts have almost grown hoarse in denouncing those who have little faith in the kind feelings of the People of Massachusetts toward the South. They have asserted that the masses were sound, and that they would honestly carry out with Roman faith the compromise laws. They point with an unctious that is funny, to the reclamation of one slave, arrested at Boston: The power of the federal government was invoked, at an expense doubly as much as the slave was worth it is said, to enforce a plain and positive provision of the constitution. Great country this. Oh, that Roman faith.

The Organ!

The ladies of the Presbyterian Church will give a Supper at the City Hall on Thursday night next, to procure money for the purchase of an Organ. They have been in the pursuit of this commendable purpose for more than a year, with a zeal and energy that has known no weariness—and as they by similar means raised over three hundred dollars for this object last year, it is believed an intelligent community, proverbial for its liberality, will come forward, and whilst partaking of the good things prepared for them, will crown their efforts with success by superadding to the sum already on hand, enough to make the purchase. To the disciples of Apicius an irresistible attraction will be offered.

Another Abolition U. S. Senator Elected.

Our exchanges bring the intelligence that Mr. Sumner has been elected United States Senator for the full term of six years by the legislature of Massachusetts. It is what was anticipated by those who have taken the least pains to keep themselves advised in regard to the state of popular feeling in that State. It is simply foreshadowing the popular sentiment of the people of all the New England, several middle and Western States. Mr. Sumner is a type of a powerful class in the New England States, and a greater or more fatal error was never entertained, than to suppose that when that class combines it cannot control and coerce either both parties at pleasure. In New York, in Ohio, and now in Massachusetts, it has made a concentrated demonstration, and has sent to the Senate three of its supporters. But Mr. Sumner is not known very well—true he has been pronounced an abolitionist and an able man. To show our submission friends the company they keep; to show them how rapid is the march of that "returning sense of justice," we give Mr. Sumner's opinion of the Fugitive slave law.

"Early in professional life, I was designated by the late Mr. Justice Story, one of the Commissioners of the Courts of the United States. As such I am one of those before whom, under the recent act of Congress, the pining fugitive may be brought for the decision of the question, whether he is a freeman or a slave. But while it becomes me to speak with caution, I shall not hesitate to speak with plainness. I cannot forget that I am a man, although I am a commissioner.

"Did the same spirit which inspired our fathers, inspire our community now, the marshal—and every magistrate who regarded this law as having any constitutional objection would resign rather than presume to execute it.

"Gracious heaven! Can such things be on our free soil? Shall the evasion of Pontius Pilate be enacted anew, and a judge vainly attempt, by washing his hands, to excuse himself for condemning one in whom he could find no fault?—Should any court, sitting here in Massachusetts for the first time in her history, become the agent of slave hunters, the very images of our fathers would frown from the wall; their voices would cry from the ground; their spirits would hover in the air, pleading, remonstrating, protesting, against the cruel judgment.

"There is a legend of Venice, consecrated by the pencil of one of her greatest artists, that the Apostle St. Mark suddenly descended into the public square, and broke the manacles of a slave, even before the judge who had decreed his doom.—Should Massachusetts be ever desecrated by such a judgment, may the good apostle, with valiant arm, once more descend to break the manacles of the slave!

"Sir, I will not dishonor the home of the pilgrims, and of the reformation, by admitting—may I cannot believe—that this law will be executed here. Individuals among us as elsewhere, MAY FORGET HUMANITY IN A FANCIED LOYALTY TO LAW; BUT THE PUBLIC CONSCIENCE WILL NOT ALLOW A MAN, WHO HAS TRODDEN OUR STREETS AS A FREEMAN TO BE DRAGGED AWAY AS A SLAVE.—By his escape from bondage, he has shown that true manhood, which must grapple with him every honest heart. He may be ignorant, rude, as he is poor, but he is of true nobility. The fugitive slaves of the United States are among the heroes of our age. In sacrificing them to this foul enactment of Congress, we should violate every sentiment of hospitality, every whispering of the heart, every dictate of religion.

"There are many who will never shrink at any cost, and notwithstanding all the atrocious penalties of this bill, from efforts to save a wandering fellow man from bondage.—THEY WILL OFFER HIM RANSOM, ready to make arrangements for a discussion; and he desires that this fact should be borne in mind by each and all of the backers of the Standard, and all its masked Editors.

NOTE.—The above appeared in the Democrat of the 12th April. Business demanded the absence of the editor of the Standard for a few days; hence the article above was passed over until his return home.

Such announcement as indicated by the writer of "D." appeared in the Standard of the 29th, instead of the 28th, as stated by "D."

"At the time he accepted the challenge, he stated that he would arrange the discussion, so soon as he knew who would meet him."

The above statement is an entire mistake.

The backers of the Standard can defend themselves, and as for the "masked Editors," "D" can ascertain who they are by calling at this office and making the necessary inquiry.

The "masked Editors" of the Standard have as little inclination to misrepresent their agreements, as they have to misrepresent the position of political opponents. They have not yet found it necessary to stand upon the public streets and mis-state to gentlemen of another county positions for the purpose of destroying confidence in an opposing press. This is a game they will not pursue, nor will they silently submit to become the victims of assaults so unkind and unfair in their tendency and aims.

California.
Late news from this quarter gives brilliant accounts of the success of the miners, which is evidenced by the arrival at Panama in one day of \$1,000,000 in gold.

Lynch law appears now to be the supreme law of the land there, and these accounts bring renewed advice of its frequent exercise. The Sacramento Transcript mentions the recent execution of two horse thieves by a mob near that place.

The State Treasury was entirely empty, and the Treasurer could not borrow a dollar under the loan authorized by the last Legislature. The State government seemed well nigh stopped, which accounts for the prevalence of Lynch law.

The market was overstocked with every kind of goods, it being alleged that the amount sent there is fifty per cent. more than the demand.

Where are the Laborers?

The demand is becoming general for a thorough and efficient organization of the Conservative party in this State. The submission or disunion party is organized. Its speakers are in the field. Gen. Foote is attending appointments in the Eastern counties, rallying the defenders, aiders and supporters of Northern aggression on Southern Rights, and as far as we know, he is denouncing those men as traitors to the Union who deny to sing hosannas to the late action of Congress, whereby the South was excluded from every foot of soil acquired by the lavish expenditure of her treasure and the blood of her sons. It is not proper that we complain at this; but we have reason to feel that the friends of the South—seeing the apathy of their speakers, the apparent shrinking from an issue that they have courted in every conceivable form—have a right to complain. Where is Jefferson Davis? It is time he was before the People. He owes it to his position, to his Senatorial course, and to the People of Mississippi. In less than six years he has taken a position among the highest in the land—a position that his talent well qualified him to fill and adorn. The confidence of his fellow-citizens has never been shaken in him. He has proven to the world he was no political weather-cock; no mountebank; no despicable political jackal, who derives a popularity as distinguished for its servility to greatness, as it is remarkable for the absence of every other quality that would recommend it to the confidence of any save those who only admire the buffoon more than the man of sense.

The Conservative men of the South; the men who are for resisting aggression coming from any source, have claims upon the time and services of Senator Davis. He should take the stump and visit every county in the State. It is his duty. He has repeated time and again that his constituents were wronged, and that they were outraged by Congressional legislation. Let him go before them now with the record and prove it. He is bound as an honorable man to do this. He should ask no omissions from his fellow-citizens—he should ask no omissions from those that spring from an ardent attachment of men to an able and eloquent advocate of truth and justice. In view of what has passed, and the untiring energy of those opposed to the South—and are not those who oppose all peaceable remedies opposed to the South—we are constrained to say that unless the Conservative party organizes, and sends into the field its ablest and most determined men, the State will forfeit in the eyes of the world her present proud position.

Col. JEFFERSON DAVIS should send out appointments now to meet his fellow citizens—there is no time to waste and fritter away—every one should be up, and before the first of next September, the people of Mississippi should be thoroughly instructed what they are called upon to sacrifice, and for the preservation of the Union, but to gratify and buy a hollow truce with fanatics and traitors to constitutional liberty.

Mobile and its Future.

We have just returned from a short visit to Mobile, where business called us. During our short stay there we took occasion to look at some of the celebrities of the town, and particularly at the improvements now in the course of rapid completion. It was with surprise that we were directed to view several edifices the result of very recent determinations to build. Vacant squares are every where being improved; old buildings are giving place to new ones, and the trowel and hammer of the mechanic is heard in every direction. This speaks well for the prosperity of the city.

We learned through various channels that the past winter business was both large and remunerating, and so far as developed, sound and healthy.

In vain may Mobile strive for commercial position and independence so long as she refuses to cut the chains that bind her to a mere ministering and weakened community to an overhauling monied power.—Mobile, with capital sufficient to compass a large business, is in fact more dependent upon the whim and caprice of Northern trade and capital than any city in the South. In fact, Mobile is controlled by Northern capital, her business affairs are in the hands of northern men, and the association is of too long standing, and too intimately interwoven with her whole financial policy, to be severed without a struggle. That struggle has commenced. Northern capital and northern men are ranging themselves under the banner of acquiescing in the late Congressional outrage, and opposition to a system of commercial policy that promises to force Southern capital from the control of mercenary fanatics and unprincipled commercial agents. The compromising Union party of Mobile are using every effort to play and deaden Southern feeling not only in the city, but their efforts extend into all the river counties on the three streams that empty into the bay of Mobile. They oppose direct importation by denouncing those who advocate it as disunionists. They say non-intercourse is impracticable, and those who advocate it are disunionists. Thus, every measure looking to commercial independence is frowned down by men who are growing richer upon the labor of the Southern planter. Why is this, and for what reason is direct trade with Europe opposed? It is because the trading capital of Mobile is controlled by Northern men whose interest it is to prevent the establishment of direct trade between the Southern and European ports, thus continuing that enormous Northern monopoly, which not only impoverishes the South, but holds her in vassalage to a system of inequality in all commercial and trading enterprises whereby the North reaps a rich reward. The South is doubly taxed under this system, and in addition to this, she is enriching by her labor all the Northern ship owners.

The future of Mobile is within the control of the planting interest of Alabama and Mississippi. With a harbor capable of vast improvement at a slight expenditure comparatively speaking, and even now the best on the Gulf; with a climate salubrious and healthy, she requires but moderate energy to put her far ahead of any city in the South, not only in the extent of her trade, but in all those facilities of trade for which nature evidently designed her. If the planting interest in the interior will but aid the efforts of those true and resolute men in Mobile, who are bending their energies & directing their capital to the opening of a direct trade with Europe, we are fair to believe that the day is not distant when few will be found so craven as to sing praises over measures that lay the axe of destruction at the foundation of Southern domestic tranquility and social independence.

With the natural advantages of Mobile in favor of a direct trade with Europe, it is clear that motives other than those looking toward independence shape the policy of many of her business men. If the object were to build up that city, thus making her a competitor for the rich reward cast into the hands of Northern commercial agents, there would be no opposition to any projects promising such desirable result. But direct trade while it would surely lessen the cost of goods to the consumer, would as surely lessen the sales of the Northern imported goods, and also the profits of the Northern importer. This is what Northern capitalists in Mobile know, and it is this knowledge that induces them to denounce those who advocate it as disunionists, agitators and factionists.

If the planting interest would shape its business so as to meet the demands of justice, withdrawing patronage from that class of business men known as "chow-chow" a revolution would be worked in Mobile in one business season. We have taken some pains to obtain data upon this subject, and before the opening of the fall business, it will be spread before the readers of the Standard.

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Non-Intercourse.

It has become fashionable for a certain class of politicians in the South to denounce every thing as impracticable and worthless that fails to meet their peculiar views of policy. If they fail to see in any movement success to their peculiar projects, they are at once aroused into opposition. It is natural for men who prefer personal aggrandizement more than the prosperity of the community of which they are members, to decri all efforts to render independent such communities of their particular aid. Any policy therefore, that depends not upon the political jackal or the brazen demagogue for success, is bound to find in such characters fierce opponents and unscrupulous denouncers. Such is the case in regard to the policy of a system of commercial non-intercourse with the North. It is a system that depends for success upon a sound and healthy public opinion. It requires none of the windy declamations of the political mountebank, nor is it a subject falling within the range of plotting intrigues when once under way. It is a system that encompasses all classes, and draws from each nothing but what each class would contribute under any other system of commercial intercourse. It demands no pecuniary sacrifice of any class in the end, and is in fact only exchanging one market for another. Instead of purchasing merchandise from and enriching those who are endeavoring to degrade and destroy the South, the non-intercourse policy proposes to change that trade and seek connections with those markets governed by more respect for the rights and interests of those with whom they are commercially associated, than is manifested by our Northern brethren.

While the policy of non-intercourse is nowhere directly assailed, it is the theme of comment and sneers. Talk to an opponent of the policy; question him as to his objections, and he will urge but one objection—it is impracticable. And why? Oh, because it is. In an intelligent crowd such reply would obtain for its author nothing but contempt, and this is the only answer we have ever heard given by those who oppose it. It is dignified by the whole batch of opposers as a conclusive argument against its adoption. Some of the public presses of the State have declared it impracticable and wholly unworthy of attention. They have given no reason beyond the sweeping announcement of its impracticability. It is not very patriotic to cast aside any policy that has reason and interest both to sustain it without some proof that it is impracticable. It is said that too much time will be consumed in getting it into operation. Is this a valid objection? No. Were it possible to project it within an hour over the entire South we are free to say that it would result in no permanent good and cause immense difficulty North and South. It is a policy to become beneficial to the South and destructive of Northern interests that requires not only time, but patience. Under its influence the whole business relations of the Slave States would undergo a complete revolution. Instead of one occupation, we should see capital seeking new channels, and labor every where diversified. Millions of capital that is now paying large dividends at the North would seek employment at the South, not in planting, but in manufacturing and mechanical pursuits. Withdraw the trade from Northern capital and that capital will seek elsewhere for means to remunerate itself. It will also draw after it the manual skill that renders its employment profitable. Suppose the people of the State of Mississippi and Alabama, were to refuse to purchase a boot, shoe, hat, or a piece of cotton goods manufactured in Massachusetts. It is very evident that such refusal to trade with the people of Massachusetts would result disastrously to that State. In all probability thousands would be bankrupted in one year. The calamity would not cease here. The cotton mills would close, the work shops be shut up, and the laborers in the pursuits branded would be cast upon the cold sympathies of the world. Mechanics must have work or they are dependent—give them work and they are independent. If the trade is destroyed all are dependent who were supported by that trade, and all must seek some other means of subsistence. The field for capital, enterprise and energy is open at the South—the unemployed capital and the idle mechanical labor will find not only profitable investment but permanent employment here, and here it will come.

One step has been made. Let us look at the next. Capital is invested and it pays well—mechanical labor is wanted and where will it be found? Not at the South. It will follow the capital, and failing to find employment at the North it will seek it here. Non-intercourse then proposes not only to make the South wholly independent, but prosperous. It proposes to put the mills down by the cotton fields, and not incur longer the withering sneer that the planter pays a profit to those who carry his cotton to the mill, and not satisfied with that very stupid transaction, he tributes the profits to those who return it to him in the manufactured form. It proposes to increase our capital in a permanent manner and to increase the population. It proposes to arm the South against Northern abolitionism. It dries up her power commercially for harm, and numerically it weakens her. This requires time. It is not the labor of an hour. Long years has the North been striving for the mastery—she possesses it now at the sacrifice of much labor, dignity and honor. The South with a liberality worthy kinder and more respectful treatment has gradually been pushed to a point where her error ceases to be a virtue. She must now remedy her error by a slow, but sure and steady policy.

Non-intercourse encourages a direct trade with the commercial powers of Europe, and this at all times is a desirable policy. England is the great purchaser of the great Southern product—cotton. If it were necessary for the safety of the institution of slavery to appeal to extraneous aid, seven Southern States could command their own terms. They could work a perfect revolution in England, change her commercial policy, and cripple her monetary affairs to such an extent as to bankrupt half of Europe. And yet with a power more potent for evil than Alexander or Bonaparte ever wielded, we are told that a commercial system of non-intercourse is impracticable!

There are projects more impracticable than non-intercourse, and the leaders of the States Rights party in Mississippi had as well prepare their minds to take the lead in a policy that promises success, than be forced to pursue one that will put redress of any character beyond their reach.

For the Southern Standard.

HOUSTON, Miss., April 8th, 1851.

Messrs. Editors: The time is fast approaching when it will be necessary for the State Rights party of this Congressional District to settle down on some suitable gentleman for their standard-bearer during the coming canvass. The subs are rustling about considerably in this part of the District, and not that I fear any result they may be able to accomplish in this county, yet I think it desirable that we should begin to understand each other as to who we shall unite upon. As for myself I have no one to suggest. Every thing for the success of those great political truths upon which the State Rights platform is built—nothing for men. I will most cheerfully give my support to any man who is the choice of our party—whether he lives in the east or west. Ability, honesty, availability is my motto. Will our friends in the west let us hear from them?

Your friend,
A STATE RIGHTS MAN.

AN ACT to suppress the Slave Trade in the District of Columbia.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That from and after the first day of January, eighteen hundred and fifty-one, it shall not be lawful for the purpose of the purpose of being sold, or for the purpose of being placed in depot, to be subsequently transferred to any other State or place, to be sold as merchandise. And if any slave shall be brought into the said District by its owner, or by the authority or consent of its owner, contrary to the provisions of this act, such slave shall thereupon become liberated and free.

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That it shall and may be lawful for each of the Corporations of the cities of Washington and Georgetown, from time to time, and as often as may be necessary, to abate, break up, and abolish any depot or place of confinement of slaves brought into the said District as merchandise, contrary to the provisions of this act, by such appropriate means as may appear to either of the said Corporations expedient and proper. And the same power is hereby vested in the levy court of Washington county, if any attempt shall be made within its jurisdictional limits to establish a depot or place of confinement for slaves brought into the said District as merchandise for sale contrary to this act.

Approved, September 20, 1850.

Comment.

Much has been said of the constitutionality of the law for the abolition of the slave trade in the District of Columbia. The law as passed and sanctioned by the President is given above. The attention of the reader is called to it. Many sound and able lawyers have given it as their opinion that this law is unconstitutional. That is a point we do not propose to discuss now. The justice of the law and the extent of the power of Congress over the institution of slavery in the District if this law is constitutional, are the points we propose to examine.

This law is plain and pointed, requiring no nice and discriminating distinctions to explain its object or its ultimate end. The object of the law is definite, its end positive. It assumes over the subject of slavery within the District of Columbia, exclusive sovereign control, and delegates so much power only to the corporations within the District, as will permit them, if demanded, to exercise a subsidiary control. The right to delegate power presupposes a sovereign right to control, and this raises the question in form, where does the right commence, and where end?

The law says in positive terms that "it shall not be lawful"—to do what? "to bring into the District of Columbia any slave whatever for the purpose of being sold." Here is the announcement of sovereign power without qualification—it is peremptory and final. It is an assertion of power that covers the whole question whether Congress has the right to prevent a citizen of the Union disposing of his property to whom, how, and where he pleases. Congress possesses the same right to prohibit the citizen from taking to, and disposing of horses or any other property in the District, as of slaves. It is not denied that Congress possesses the legitimate power to abate a nuisance, or remove any traffic or trade injurious to the morality of society. If the submission press put the abolition of the slave trade in the District on the ground that it was injurious to public morals, we are silent. But unless this is asserted, the action of Congress is without a shadow of excuse or palliation.

The power does not rest at the simple assertion of destroying the citizens right to dispose of his property within the District, he is prohibited from entering the District and placing in depot his property, designed to be disposed of elsewhere. Suppose a citizen with a drove of horses were to enter the District with the view of going "subsequently" to Baltimore to dispose of them, will any sane man contend that Congress possesses the power to deprive the owner of his property right to those horses? Yet, what difference is there in the case were a Virginian on his way to Baltimore with his slaves, intending to dispose of them when there. If the Virginian put his slaves in depot, or remained an hour, with the intention "subsequently" to transfer them to be sold" as his property, the law declares that his property right is abolished, and the slave is free. This is the law.

It may be asserted here that this law is unjust, because it discriminates against the institution of the entire South, and fane the fanatical feeling and feeds the morbid sentiment, and gratifies the grasping appetites of the Northern abolitionists. It is in fact a sop, an open, avowed concession to abolitionism. It is so regarded by them.

To what extent does the exercise of this power by Congress pledge the South provided it acquiesces in it? To the abolition of slavery within the District?

If Congress possesses the power to abolish the property right of the citizen when in the legal pursuit of business it possesses the right to abolish finally, to destroy utterly, the property itself—that is, that which is now known as property, recognized by the organic law of the Republic as property, protected by law as property, and in short, is transferred or held as property may, by the exercise of the same power be pronounced at any moment, no longer property. Men yield for the advantage of all certain rights—this is the basis of all social intercourse, and upon this all just laws are founded. Whatever is calculated to demoralize society, introduce disease and pauperism, may be resisted by law. Human foresight is taxed for means to render social and domestic happiness as perfect as possible, and when the one is assailed or the other jeopardized by corrupting practices the strong arm of the law is the natural defence against them. We hold that a State has a right to prevent the introduction of spirituous liquor as an article of general merchandise within its borders. It is an evil, but not wholly so, hence society compromise with those who use it by taxing it in proportion much higher than other merchandise. Society prohibits gaming, it prevents prostitution, and it stops disease on the highway. This is all right. But it is quite another thing to say to a citizen, sir, if you pass through this territory of ten miles square, and remain in it one hour with property you design selling in another State, your property shall be destroyed.—If the morals of the community within the ten miles square were jeopardized, or its health imperilled, or its safety at all compromised, it would be easy to account for this announcement. But when nothing of all this is pretended or complained of, we must seek for a solution elsewhere. It is found in the deadly hostility of the South acquiesces in and accepts this law as the legitimate and legal action of Congress. It is in our opinion, a full and complete recognition of the power of Congress to abolish slavery in the District of Columbia at any moment. If this law shall be permitted to remain unrecalled, the North will have achieved more permanent advantage by its abolition policies than the South will ever acquire by the formation of national Union parties. If the South submits to this law, it will submit to one less odious, really less offensive. The abolition of slavery in the District would have been less offensive than the law as it now stands. The reach of power fixing the penalty of irrevocable destruction on property in a state of transit to market, is in our humble judgment, matter demanding reflection. It is a stretch of power recognized by no constitution, and authority that we are apprised of; it is trenching in a most despot manner upon the free privileges of the citizen, and is utterly opposed to the spirit of that instrument which binds us as confederates and equals.

The Aberdeen Independent contains an account of a complimentary expression of feeling of the bar and the citizens towards Messrs. M. W. Lindsey, W. J. Copp, and J. W. Goode, attorneys, who are about to leave the city, for the purpose of practicing their profession in that city. We are pleased at the opportunity of thus tendering the gentlemen our best wishes for their future success professionally and otherwise. With the two former gentlemen it has been our fortune to be on terms the most kind, for many years, and without flattering, we can say from personal experience that Col. Lindsey is a warm hearted gentleman, a fine lawyer, and a most estimable man. The Col. is not wholly free of faults, as he is not free of his fine social qualities and highly cultivated taste, that they rarely appear to the eye of any but a close observer. The Col. is a little irritable, but it is a mere cloud before great natural goodness.

Mr. Copp is a splendid business man, sound in his judgment, affable and sincere. He is one of the best office men we ever knew. He pretends to no display at the bar.

Mr. Goode is a fine lawyer, and is much better known in the State to which he goes than the one he leaves.

There is a great deal of pleasure in this world too rich to be lost, and of such the following is a rare and inimitable specimen. It is impossible to conceive any thing more unkind toward Col. Wilcox, than this; it is perfect martyrdom, and we sympathize with the Colonel in this hour of peril.

REUBEN DAVIS and SAMUEL J. GHOLSON—two disunion Salamanders—made flaming speeches at Aberdeen a few days ago. They denounced President Fillmore, praised Sir John Anthony the First, and kicked up a thundering row against the Union generally. After they had finished cavorting and ranting, which was enough to frighten all the old women and children about town, the audience called for Col. John A. Wilcox. He took the stand, and from the report we have in the papers, he literally "flayed them alive." Both Davis and Gholson writhed and twisted under the severe blows of the Colonel, like worms in hot embers. [Corrollton Flag.]

The Beauties of Submission.

The following is one plank of the "Georgia Platform," which is now adopted by the submissionists in other States, and has recently been ratified and reaffirmed by a Union Meeting in Mobile:

Resolved, That Georgia, in our judgment, will and ought to resist, even as a last resort, to a disruption of every tie which binds her to the Union, any action of Congress upon the subject of slavery in the District of Columbia, or in places subject to the jurisdiction of Congress, incompatible with the safety, domestic tranquility, the rights and honor of the slaveholding States—in any act suppressing the slave trade between the slaveholding States—or in any refusal to admit as a State any territory heretofore applying, because of the existence of slavery therein—or in any act prohibiting the introduction of slaves into the territories of Utah and New Mexico—or in any act repealing or materially modifying the laws now in force for the recovery of fugitive slaves."

MOBILE, ALA., April 29th, 1851.

MAJ. JAMES WHITEFIELD—Dear Sir: I enclose herewith a brief statement of the arguments in favor of immediate progress in constructing the Mobile and Ohio Railway from Mississippi.

You will, if you please, elaborate the several points touched upon as your judgment, and the discussion of the subject may suggest. Our story is very certain that nothing can be effected without the people take hold and provide for and do the local work; and this they will never do without leaders. Your statesman, political economist, politician, philanthropist, intellectual and moral leaders, and more especially good men, who are to carry the country, must do it. Only in this magnitude requires the united effort of all—talking alone will not do the work—leaders must talk and subscribe too—practice as well as preach. Committees of the people will soon be organized in all of the counties and villages.—To work efficiently, each county committee should meet and settle upon the best plan of action to bring the means of the country into use upon the road, simultaneously with those of other counties, and of individuals, in one, two and three years—in no case proposing a vote on longer time than five years.

If your committee in Lowndes decide that the county should go into a tax of \$100,000, and will talk to the people in their several precincts, setting forth the abundant advantages of the road to all, there is no doubt of success. Nor can there be any doubt of raising \$175,000 by private subscription, if those who are reputed rich and own large landed estates, will head the lists, and use their influence with others less able, pecuniarily. Leadership in the subscriptions is in my opinion, essential to success, as it is to make up the amount for the State, north of Kemper county, south line, before letting out the work. I know from experience that subscriptions cannot be gotten when the work is half done, and the funds first raised exhausted. This has been the cause of all the losses complained of in the southern country connected with rail-road improvements. The wise and safe course is to secure means at the outset to go thro' in the least time consistent with economy.

The stockholders when the main road shall be done, will be fully competent to decide how far and where branch roads should be built by them, in whole or in part. They will then consist of 10,000 persons instead of 600, as now. But it is my opinion as an Engineer, that the interests of the main road as a trunk line, will require a branch track to Columbus and also to Aberdeen, for the purpose of drawing the trade to these points from a long distance east, (even to the valley of the "Black Warrior,") and from along the river Bigly above and below these places which might otherwise wait for the river navigation. This concentration of trade must stimulate very much the growth of those towns, and establish there wholesale depots of Merchandise, and the consequent sale there in exchange by the planters of a very considerable portion of their crops. It being generally conceded that the nearer the market is brought to the planter the better for him. This rail-road, in fact, is a true and substantial extension of the Mobile wharves to your towns, and to the Tennessee and Ohio rivers. Manufacturing establishments and the mechanic arts will follow the multiplying population and increasing wants of the country. Manufactories